

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXIV.....No. 325

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234d. Between 8th and 9th sts. - THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WALKER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LOST WILL.-THE LOST TICKET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 5th st.-LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE MILITARY DRAMA OF FIRE FLY.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-FAN-FAN, THE TELLER OF THE OLD TOLL HOUSE.-LOVE IN A TUB.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-HOME-A REGULAR FIX.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 4th av.-LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.-THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-DUTY; OR, THE MARINE'S COMPASS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.-COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.-COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.-BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.-NEGRO ECCECINTHUS.-HUNTED DOGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.-EXHIBITION OF THE NEW MUSEUM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.-SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.-FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 21, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 20. Prince Metternich returned to Paris from Vienna rather hurriedly, on account of the political situation in France. Heavy gales have swept across the English coast, and many marine disasters are reported. The Pope has appealed to the Czar of Russia on behalf of the Roman Catholics in the empire. The Dalmatian insurrection against Austria has been renewed.

A double sculling match race on the Tyne, England, was won by Kelly and Sadler, beating Renforth and Taylor.

By steamship, at this port, we have very interesting mail details of our cable telegrams from Europe to the 9th of November.

Egypt.

Advices from Paris, dated at six o'clock yesterday evening, report the Suez Canal a complete success. The French imperial yacht L'Aigle, with the Empress Eugenie on board, arrived at Suez, through the canal, without accident.

Africa.

Doctor Livingston's report to Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society of England, on the subject of his travels, explorations and discoveries in Africa, is published in our columns. Its contents may be summed up in the words used by Sir Roderick with reference to the Doctor's location of the source of the Nile:—"The problem is solved."

South America.

We have Rio Janeiro correspondence to October 25. The allied army in Paraguay has been suffering for rations, and the contractors are accused of sympathizing with Lopez. The steamers are almost useless on account of a lack of coal. Lopez is supposed to be at San Joaquin, and deserters say he has 4,000 men and twenty cannon.

General Galan has occupied Maracaibo in Venezuela, and Pulgar, the leader of the revolutionists, has taken refuge on the English gunboat Cheriot.

Cuba.

Private advices received in Washington state that the sugar cane burning in Cuba has been more extensive than the Havana authorities have so far admitted. The work of destruction is to go on until it is made general, and great devastation will probably ensue within a few weeks.

Havana despatches dated yesterday state that the insurgents in Cienega de Zapata have escaped to Cinco Villas. Numerous arrests of suspected persons have been made, among them nearly 1,000 Chinamen, who had established a government of their own near Cienega.

Miscellaneous.

The gale of Friday night apparently extended all over the country. The collars in the streets in this city fronting on the river were flooded, and the Hudson flats were covered with water owing to the unusually high tides. Seven vessels were sunk in the Hudson. Houses were unroofed in Albany and various towns in Massachusetts, numerous disasters with loss of life are reported on the Lakes, one or two vessels were driven on the bar in Hampton Roads and twenty houses were demolished in Georgetown, Colorado, where the storm is said to have been the severest ever experienced.

District Attorney Pierpont visited Washington yesterday, had a private interview with the President and returned to New York last night. The subject of the interview is kept profoundly secret, but the inference is made by authority that it did not relate to any changes or frauds in the Federal offices in New York, but to Cuban matters. The administration is supposed to have determined on doing something relative to Cuba, but whether for the advantage of the insurgents or the Spaniards has not transpired.

Information has been received in Washington of a severe fight with Indians on the Texan frontier. Two hundred cavalry met 400 Indians on the Upper Brazos and fought them for two days, when the Indians fled, leaving forty dead on the field, and their camp equipment, horses and provisions. None of the troops were killed, although nine of them were wounded.

The committee of steamboat men in St. Louis who have been investigating the conduct of Captain Washington, of the steamer Sub-Marine, in passing the wreck of the Stonewall without rendering her passengers any assistance, have decided that he committed a grave error which should not characterize Western boatmen.

Governor McCallum, of Wisconsin Territory, has determined to go into winter quarters at Pembina until the difficulties with the citizens of the Territory are settled.

Morrow and Dougherty, who attempted to murder Brooks, the revenue officer, in Philadelphia, have been sentenced to six years and eleven months' hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The City.

The case of the Erie Railroad against Commodore Vanderbilt was opened by an examination yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Commodore Vanderbilt was the only witness examined.

The Brooklyn Cavaliers announced Walter elected Sheriff by 498 majority over Cunningham, democrat.

The Grand Jury have finally made a presentment in the matter of the gold corner and a portion of the testimony is to be published.

The buildings Nos. 81 and 83 Furman street, Brooklyn, caught fire yesterday morning, and a man named Wallace, a watchman, living in the building, jumped from the window of the fourth floor, with his child in his arms, and they were both instantly killed. His wife jumped immediately after him and

was so frightfully mangled that death will almost certainly ensue. It is said the family could have escaped to the adjoining building, but the fright entirely destroyed their presence of mind.

In the case of Dr. Wedekind, who is charged with fraudulently obtaining \$1,000 from Mrs. Gallier by threatening to accuse her of poisoning her husband, Judge Hogan yesterday ordered an adjournment until Monday morning, and directed that the remains of Mr. Gallier be exhumed and examined to see if there was poison in the stomach. He refused to go to Westfield, and the latter's counsel threatened to call out a writ of habeas corpus.

A gas explosion occurred in the boarding house of William Fogarty, 123 Cedar street, yesterday, by which three men were severely injured.

The face of a dead man, well preserved, was found in an ash barrel in front of Dr. Nichols' office, No. 11 University place, yesterday. It was apparently the remains of a subject dissected by medical students, but an inquest was held and the face sent to the Morgue for identification.

The stock market was buoyant and active. Gold declined to 126½, closing finally at 126½.

The aggregate amount of business transacted in commercial circles yesterday was diminutive, though some of the markets showed a fair degree of activity. Coffee was in fair demand at full prices. Cotton was in fair demand and steady, closing at 23½c, for middling upland. On "Change" dollar was only moderately active, and prices were generally heavy. Wheat was tolerably active, but at rather lower prices. Corn was higher, with a fair demand, while oats were freely sought after, and firmly held. Pork was quiet, but sparingly offered and more firmly held. Beef was steady, while lard was scarce and a trifle higher. Freight was dull and rates generally heavy. Whiskey was quiet and less firm, though prices were not greatly lower. Petroleum—Crude was dull and heavy at 20c, a 20½c, while refined was dull and closed weak at 33½c.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

R. F. Bowles, of Springfield, and R. Angus, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

George C. Comstock, of Louisiana, and W. H. Stewart, of Paris, are at the New York Hotel.

A. C. Lanier, of New Orleans; W. D. Colt, of New York, and A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, are at the Gienham Hotel.

Judge Curry, of California; General G. W. McCook, of Ohio; J. R. Napier, of Scotland, and A. G. Jones, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. Townsend and Dr. A. H. Okie, of Rhode Island, are at the Aldemarie Hotel.

L. W. Williams, of Baltimore, and R. E. Terry, of New Orleans, are at the Coleman House.

General L. B. Freeze, of Providence, R. I.; General W. B. Tibbitts, of Troy; W. F. Griffiths, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. L. Chellis, of Kansas, and Captain C. D. Hancock, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel M. H. Stearns, of Chicago; C. F. Norton and Smith W. Weed, of Plattsburg; O. B. Morgan, of Aurora; General J. W. Wall, of New Jersey, and Dr. Deane, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel J. M. Sittick, of Baltimore; Lieutenant Sedgwick, of the United States Army; Major J. Allison, of Philadelphia; Judge B. Hampton, of Michigan; Colonel F. Stephens, of Massachusetts; Judge Montgomery, of Chicago; Captain A. W. Meyers, of Ohio City, and Colonel F. C. Crowler, of Port Jervis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. F. Lawton, of Rhode Island; V. Kirby, of Long Island, and L. Tyler, of Massachusetts, are at the Grand Hotel.

Secretary G. S. Boutwell, of Washington; ex-Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio; ex-Governor McCormick and A. H. Whiting, of Arizona; O. R. Clark and J. B. Early, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Senator Ramsey and Franklin Phillips, for Washington; F. Shepley and Marquis de Caning, for Philadelphia; Colonel F. Hascomb, for Baltimore; Colonel True, for Albany; Dr. Jewett, for San Francisco, and Colonel J. Lippincott, for Philadelphia.

The Suez Canal—Its Relations to Commerce, Politics and Religion.

In another place in this day's HERALD we give a map illustrative of the new as compared with the old connections between the East and the West. Our readers will comprehend what the Suez Canal means. They will see what the old route was, how slow and how expensive. We also reproduce details which, months ago, we gave to the public. Taken in connection with the news of to-day the reader cannot fail to comprehend, if he wisely uses our assistance, what this new thing called the Suez Canal means. It means much, a great deal more, in fact, than the thinking or would-be thinking public believes. It is the great world fact of this hour. It is very likely to remain the great world fact for years, and, perhaps, many years to come. One thing it is well to state—the canal, in spite of all bad prophets, is a complete success. It has been traversed from end to end by the Empress of France, in the imperial yacht L'Aigle, and at Suez, where she arrived yesterday, festivities are in progress which will teach the modern world that there is yet in the East a living sentiment of which the Western world is ignorant or which it too much despises.

In every case facts are facts, and the facts of the hour are fully convincing that French pluck and French engineering have accomplished a work which English pluck would not face and which English engineering skill pronounced impossible. The canal being now up to all intents and purposes opened, it is safe and proper to look at it in the light of commerce, politics and religion. Commercially no one who knows history and who has an open eye to facts will refuse to admit that this canal inaugurates a new era of commerce. It is much to say that it will revive the past, will restore Egypt, and give the Mediterranean something of its ancient importance. This we say is much; but it is not enough. It does not fully state the case. Overland routes are old fashioned things, as old as Tyre, Palmyra and Balbec, and older, although they have a very important modern significance. For some generations overland routes were despised. Vasco de Gama, by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, left Egypt to be forgotten and robbed the Mediterranean of its ancient pride and power. How ruinous that discovery was no one has ever properly or fully told. Not for two hundred years has anything occurred so injurious to the commerce of the moment and to existing centres of trade. But the tide has turned. Trade is brought back, or it is about to be brought back, to its ancient channels. Egypt is to be a grand centre, say or do what the Sultan may. It is to benefit by the fat of the East and by the enterprise of the West. The East is rich in natural resources—the true kind of wealth—but it lacks brains. The West, if we exclude the New World, is wanting in natural resources, comparatively at least, but it is not lacking either in brains or enterprise. Egypt is to connect Asia and Europe, and Egypt, this canal being now an accomplished fact, is to reap the full and rich benefit of the connection. London is now the centre of the world's commerce. Will this canal rob London of its pre-eminence? It is not our opinion that it will. It is not to be denied that the Mediterranean will gain, that the cities on its shores will have a fair chance to improve and even grow rich. But it is very

difficult to believe that the wealth of the Mediterranean will not for generations yet to come be dependent on the wealth of London. Alexandria or Port Said, or both, will become important; Venice may revive; Brindisi may become a grand commercial centre; Marseilles may again and more effectively than ever give Paris sorrow; but all this is compatible with the permanent pre-eminence of London. It is undeniable, however, that the Suez Canal will connect resources with enterprise, and that the world generally will be enriched by its continued usefulness.

Politically the canal promises to be a fruitful source of revolution. On this point, however, it is more difficult to speak with authority. All the nations of Europe, now that they see that success is certain and that money alone is required to make it more and more useful, are looking to it, and thinking about it, and scheming about it. Even Russia begins to be alarmed. She cannot bear the idea of being shut out from the South. She cannot make up her mind to remain the mistress of the North, and sit on her throne dominating Europe and Asia north of the Caucasus and the Himalaya range and from the Baltic to the Pacific. Russia wishes to be in and of the world, and, therefore, she is impatient. It is our conviction that the North must content itself, for unless some sudden change takes place in France the Suez Canal will create a moneyed confederation, including all the best parts of Asia and all the best parts of Europe—a confederation which will give Russia no chance in southern regions or Mediterranean revolutions. Europe and Asia must be changed politically by this new commercial movement, and Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, but particularly Great Britain, in consequence of her Indian empire, must more or less be politically affected by the canal; but it is really hard to see how, if the nations now in command of the outlets to the Mediterranean do their duty, the more northern nations can do better than seek their proper sphere of development in the North. Politically the canal cannot affect the United States of America, and commercially our chances, if we are wise, are greater than those of any other nation.

In all ages commerce and politics have gone together. Their relations have been more or less mutual. But religion is inseparable from either. This canal, important as it promises to be commercially and politically, has already produced some very precious religious fruit. It has read us the grandest lesson of toleration which perhaps in any age we could have received. Time was when Christians burned Christians if they were strong enough to do so, and they called the burning a service to God. We have had so much of that kind of thing that illustration is quite unnecessary. Time was, too, when the Mohammedans put the Christian to the sword, and vice versa. This canal has proved to us that all this nonsense is forever ended. Faith is now either too weak or too wise to allow itself to indulge in such excesses. The greatest institution of the age has been inaugurated by religious ceremonies, and the ceremonies have been conducted before a common audience by Christian and Mohammedan priests. In this behold, as in a glass, a picture of the future.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAITI.—The news published in this morning's HERALD from Hayti is important. A correspondent in Jacmel, writing under date of November 10, informs us that Salnave's cause is gone. Two of his most prominent officers—General Chevalier, who recently occupied the post of Secretary of War under Salnave, and General Vil Lubin—have abandoned the standard of their chief and joined the revolutionists. According to our informant, Chevalier on the 4th inst. sent a delegation from his headquarters to Jacmel to arrange the conditions of his adherence to the revolution with the revolutionary party. This being satisfactorily settled, the General, with a portion of his army, departed for Port au Prince to demand the abdication of Salnave in the name of the revolutionists. Vil Lubin has been proclaimed President. This is a severe blow to Salnave. The generals who have thus abandoned his cause were those upon whom he relied on most, and whether in the face of such drawbacks he will continue the struggle a short time will decide.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—The great Carmelite monk, with the spirit of a true Christian priest, has generously and patriotically consented to sacrifice the repose which he sought in this country, and, for at least one day, to devote his golden eloquence to the relief of the French poor in New York city. The result of a correspondence between Mr. F. B. Couder, president of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, and Father Hyacinthe, is that the latter will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday, the 9th of December, in favor of the meritorious object above designated. The occasion will be memorable, not only for the French Benevolent Society, but in the annals of pulpit oratory in the United States. It is scarcely necessary to invoke the liberality of our metropolitan public in behalf of so extraordinary an appeal. "Faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is charity," said St. Paul.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Catholics do not like the Protestant version, the Protestants do not recognize the Catholic version and the Jews repudiate any version of the New Testament, the part of the Bible which all Christians hold to be the fulfillment of the law and the prophets. Shall all the versions be read to please all parties? Or shall they all be excluded from the schools to avoid offence to Protestants, Catholics, Jews or infidels? That is the question, and in New York there are signs of some trouble in settling it—trouble which may possibly lead to a religious division of political parties. The old Know Nothing elements, though disbanded and dispersed, still survive, and are waiting and watching for another opportunity to rise again.

IMMOLATION.—General Garfield proposes that Congressmen immolate themselves for the benefit of the country. This is a good idea. He means that Congressmen should do their duty plainly and simply with regard to the good of the country and not with regard to the popularity and future welfare of the Congressmen. Alas! that this should have come to be regarded as exceptional, and even funny.

The On-to-Specie-Payment Theorists Mounting Their Hobby Again.

Our Washington correspondence and the news of movements all round indicate the revival of the on-to-specie-payment clamor. It is said that some of the Western members of Congress—and notably Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency—are speaking boldly in favor of immediate resumption. One report states that Mr. Garfield is determined to defy even public opinion and risk his popularity for devotion to his resumption theory. When speaking of this he became as eloquent as the old martyrs used to be when suffering torture for their faith. "We are in power for at least a year and a half," he exclaims. "During that time we will provide for specie payments. We may not be sent back" (to Congress)—"and probably will not be—but we shall immolate ourselves for the country's good." Well, that is brave; but we must doubt both the judgment of this gentleman as to what is good for the country and his fitness to be a representative, when he sets himself against the sentiment of his constituents. The bondholders, the national bank ring, the speculators in Wall street who profit by disturbances, and the large capitalists and rich creditors, whose property might be enhanced in value by forcing specie payments, are combining again for a movement upon Congress. All the signs of the time indicate that. But what would be the consequence of an attempt to force resumption to the business community, to those who have mortgages to pay—to all, in fact, who owe anything? Their debts would be increased in weight twenty-five to thirty per cent, while there would be far greater difficulty to get money than at present. The people generally would be made bankrupt, and all for the benefit of a few rich creditors, capitalists and bondholders.

Some three years ago Mr. McCulloch, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, had the same notion of forcing specie payments and had been contracting the currency to that end. But there was such a cry of alarm sent up from the business men, the debtors and the people generally, that Congress was compelled to promptly check the Secretary in his ruinous policy. Since that time we have had no further contraction, and the consequence has been business has gone on smoothly and prosperously and the revenue of the government has come in enormously. However, the lessons of the past or of present experience cannot teach these insane theorists and men of one idea. In fact they are not consistent and are incapable of reasoning. Mr. McCulloch, for example, who is a sort of representative man of this class, while urging contraction and forcing specie payments, remarked in an official letter, dated March 28, 1866, to the Committee of Ways and Means, that "it was not desirable that specie payments should be restored till that restoration could be made permanent by increased industry and a proper adjustment of the trade with Europe." Here the Secretary concedes, in opposition to his own theory and practice, and perhaps unconsciously, the point we have been contending for all along—that is to say, that by the increased industry of the country we shall grow up to specie payments, and cannot return permanently in any other way. He admits, too, that the trade with Europe must be adjusted first—that is, the balance of trade must not be so heavily against us as to drain the country of specie and place us at the mercy of the Bank of England and European capitalists. Yet our debt abroad is larger now than when Mr. McCulloch expressed these words. The balance of trade against us has been greater, and the drain of specie to meet this continues. It is absurd, then, to talk of forcing specie payments, and it is to be hoped Congress will not attempt anything so foolish.

OUR MAIL ADVICES FROM CUBA.—It is curious to note the difference between the information received by telegram and that obtained through mail from the so-called Ever Faithful Isle. The one would lead the reader to suppose that the patriotism of the Cubans was fast giving way to the influence of the Spaniards. Important victories and glorious successes on the one hand and disastrous defeats and disaffection in the insurgent ranks on the other appear almost daily. We have the same kind of thing regarding South American affairs, particularly Paraguay. The reading public should therefore be cautious how they receive this kind of news; and as our correspondents in these places supply us with the most authentic news on all topics, the readers of the HERALD would do well to hesitate in forming their judgment until they have looked on both sides of the picture. In many instances telegraphic despatches received here have detailed a state of affairs which frequently our correspondent's news entirely contradicts. The information we thus give in relation to the publication of news will, we have no doubt, be appreciated by our readers, who desire to be knowingly posted on events taking place.

THE PARIS BANQUET TO THE EXILES.—The French people are determined to have their demonstrations, and for that purpose have arranged to give a public banquet, on December 6, to the returned exiles in Paris. They see plainly that armed resistance to the reigning power is of little avail for the moment, and therefore choose more peaceful methods of expressing their objections to the existing regime. Some lively speeches will doubtless be produced on the occasion, which will show the Emperor pretty plainly what public opinion is.

THE PARAGUAY GUN JOB.—We have never doubted that the particular virulence of hostility with which the Paraguay Washburn has always regarded "the monster Lopez" had its especial cause, and now the cause seems likely to come out. It was a gun job. The minister was not above a trade in guns. The result was unsatisfactory, and Lopez, instead of securing improved arms, for which he paid his money, only secured a bitter foe. One more queer chapter for our diplomatic history.

THE CLIMAX OF political rascality is reached in Brooklyn, where it is evidently determined that true democracy consists in putting a democrat in office; and if it be in defiance of the popular vote all the better. What business have the people to any choice in such a matter? "Count the man in." That is the whole philosophy of republics.

The Great Questions for Congress—The Next Census One of Them.

As the time for the reassembling of Congress draws nigh the country is more and more agitated with the discussion of the measures of relief and of general public interest expected from Washington. The free traders are very active in every direction in behalf of numerous reductions of the tariff, the internal revenue taxpayers expect a lightening of their burdens, the financial and commercial interests of the country are hopeful of some solid improvements in our financial system, bonds, banks and currency; and these will be among the leading subjects of the coming session. Among the first, however, we expect will be the Cuban question, the annexation of Dominica and of the whole island of Hayti, the closing settlements of Southern reconstruction, the frauds brought to light in the several departments of the government, &c., and the arrangements for the national census of 1870.

In making the arrangements for this census we presume there will be no great difficulty, notwithstanding the mighty revolution in the matter of African slavery which has been consummated since the last census of 1860. In collecting and properly arranging the statistics collected will lie the most important work of this new census. In this view Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the census of 1850, and mainly of that of 1860, is the man of all men to superintend the work of 1870. He will understand thoroughly, from his intimate experience in and knowledge of the work in all its details, how to exhibit in his statistics the losses from the war of all kinds, and the advantages practically resulting to the Southern States from the changed condition of the Southern blacks, if any such advantages are shown in the figures of population, products, improvements, profits, &c. We do not know that Mr. Kennedy intends to be an applicant for the position of superintendent of this census. He may have become tired of the drudgery. It is enough for our purpose, however, that he is the right man for the place, and that his experience and knowledge, twenty years of education in the business, are invaluable for the important work, in a comparative view, of the new census.

Another Brooklyn Calamity.

Yesterday a terrible calamity occurred in Furman street, Brooklyn, resulting in the loss of three lives, and another lesson in relation to the prevention of loss of life by fire was given in its most appalling form. It appears, however, from the testimony elicited before the Fire Marshal that this disaster was to a great extent due to the nervousness or terror of the victims when aroused early in the morning by the alarm of fire, and that at least one other mode of egress was available besides the window from which the family took the fatal leap. Spite of this fact, though it still impresses us with the conviction that there is something radically defective in even the present fire escape system, it is scarcely to be expected that a family aroused with the terrible cry of fire ringing in their ears will act deliberately, or, in fact, otherwise than panic-stricken, and the establishment of a means of escape from fire, available from every part of a threatened building, is what seems to be needed. With such a system established it would soon become familiar to the occupants of every house, and in the dreadful emergency they would at once have recourse to it, and many lives might thereby be saved.

WALL STREET.—The "bulls" and "bears" had a quiet week of it in Wall street and left the market to enjoy the quiet and dullness which have reigned since the panic. The politicians, by stirring up the question of specie payments, are likely to set them by the ears again and render Wall street animated. There was a little brush yesterday in the Gold Room, but the struggle budged the price of gold only a quarter per cent.

CORONER FLYNN, who a short time ago found a man guilty of "self-defence" for shooting another man in the back of his head, has just had one of his juries censure a doctor for falsifying a certificate of death. The intelligent public may not see just what the doctor's offence was, but it was pretty clear. He had done what was in his power to prevent a coroner's inquest in a case that he knew did not require one, as it was a case of natural death. But coroners, with keen noses for fees, do not want inquests prevented.

THE MISSING DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—It is reported that after the missing and alleged defaulting deputy Custom House collector Blatchford had mysteriously disappeared, and after he was held to be a fugitive from justice, his resignation of his office was received and accepted by Collector Grinnell as if from an honest man. This charge, no doubt, is "a weak invention" of some of the enemies of the Collector, disappointed as office-seekers; but still the public have the right to know, the delinquent deputy's leave of absence having expired, whether he has been dismissed or not for his failure to report for duty. This failure called at once for his dismissal, to say nothing of the criminal charges against him.

NOT THE MATERIAL FOR SLAVES.—It is evident that the coolies are a race from which slaves cannot be made. Whoever has any fear that we shall only cultivate a new system of slavery in the encouragement of Chinese emigration on the most extended scale, or by the transportation of Asiatic labor even unwillingly, may take comfort from the general disposition of the coolies to revolt on ship-board, as shown more remarkably in some recent instances. Already the coolie trade has its annals garnished by many a bloody story of massacre; and these stories are a sufficient guarantee that the coolies will take tolerable care of themselves. Already, without the hostility of any government, that trade is more dangerous than the African slave trade was with English, French and American men-of-war always on the lookout for offenders. His desperate readiness to strike for his freedom is a new feature in favor of the coolie as an American laborer.

BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE BUSINESS.—The operations for the removal of the fat boiling nuisances from the city. The Board of Health owes it to the great body of our citizens, whose health and property are suffering from these fat rendering nuisances, to keep up the war till they are removed.

No Sense in Science.

The fallow sawbones of one of our city colleges propose very mildly to sustain the medical minnies of Philadelphia. In what? In something very certainly of which they do not see the logical end. Some Philadelphia students, with the brutal cruelty characteristic of boys, added to a cowardice characteristic of many men, assaulted some of their fellow students the other day because of a difference of sex. They deliberately set aside on a given occasion the deference and politeness due to associates in study, and lashed themselves into the contempt of all who heard of their conduct. They explained that the reason of this was that on the occasion in question some operation was done at which women ought not to have been present. Medicine is a science above all others remarkable in this one point, that whoever remembers sex in its practice or study condemns himself. Where the doctor is called, whether in the hospital or in private practice, there should be neither man nor woman, only physician and patient, suffering humanity and the ministering attendant. If the girls can reach the moral elevation of this rule and the boys cannot, the girls are the more fit for this high calling.

THE ONONDAGA GIANT.—Professor Boynton is beginning to think, from experiments he has made in the action of water upon gypsum, that the Onondaga giant may not have been in the hole from which he was excavated more than three hundred and seventy-one days; and that he probably was placed in said hole between two days; and the Professor, moreover, thinks he can point out the quarry from which the giant was extracted. Should the Professor be proved to be correct in his calculations from his experiments—and doubtless he will be—the giant will have to come soon or he will hardly pay expenses for a trip down the Hudson. If the parties getting him up had put him in some old and not much visited Indian mound, and had planted some good sized trees over him, and had permitted them to grow undisturbed for a few years before unearthing him, they might have kept him going as long as the individuals in the secret could agree in the division of the profits of his resurrection. But in travelling between two days with such a cumbersome customer it was necessary, perhaps, to bury him in the first place convenient for the digging of a well.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.—AN AMERICAN VICTORY.—On Friday, the 19th inst., the international sculling match between Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., and J. H. Sadler, London, came off at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Brown won by two lengths. We are therefore proud to record an American victory, which, to a degree, makes amends for the recent defeat of the Harvard boys in their contest with the Oxford. It will be remembered that after the late sculling match on the Thames Brown was knocked down by one of the London boatmen, which fact probably accounts for the transfer of his match with Sadler to the more impartial waters of the Tyne.

THIEVES IN THE POLICE.—There is something wrong in the appointment of members of the police force. It is quite praiseworthy that the rogue who recently secured an appointment could only hold his place so long as he was unknown; but it is to be regretted that he could get the place. It makes it evident that here, too, "influence" is all that is necessary, and equally evident that the influence which is effective is of a very bad character. Captain Steers was ordered to inquire into a man's character. He delegated the duty, and the person to whom he entrusted it made his inquiries of those who sought the man's appointment, and of course the answer was "all right." That is insufficient is the least objection that can be made to such scrutiny.

THE PEABODY MONUMENT FUND.

A Meeting Which Was Not Held.—Disgraceful Proceedings at the Stock Exchange. Public sentiment has been made that a meeting would be held yesterday at the Stock Exchange, to take action in regard to the Peabody Monument Fund. At the time appointed for the meeting some dozen or fifteen individuals assembled in one of the rooms on the second story of the building, but as this was considered a poor representation of the financial portion of the community they adjourned to the room down stairs, where pandemonium exists during business hours. The announcement being made that the meeting was about to be organized a large number of the brazeny who do the world's worst work, and who are called "bulls" and "bears" stopped their "buying" and "selling," as it is called, and assembled near the platform. Mr. F. V. White acted as chairman, and called for resolutions. Mr. Albert Barrett was nominated for secretary, and the vote appearing to be somewhat even, a division was called, on which a most decided negative was given, followed by derisive laughter. It was evidently supposed that the meeting could be conducted without a secretary, and the chairman accordingly undertook to preside. He said that he had no further business to call for the purpose of—but he got no further. Cries of "How much for?" "Who wants?" "Buy a why, why, why?" "Buy," "Buy," "Buy," and other names of men and stocks forming such a conglomeration of howls and yells that one might suppose the bulls and bears were rehearsing.

It was plain that nothing could be done as regards the meeting, and the crazy looking crowd slunk back into the "pit" and left the concerns of the meeting to themselves. A set resolution, plan of organization, &c., had been prepared, but were not brought up, so that the entire affair may be regarded as a disgraceful fizzle.

A SLENDYR METER.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1869. A magnificent meteor was seen this evening at this place about twenty-five minutes before seven o'clock. It came in sight about fifteen or eighteen degrees below and south of the zenith, and passed slowly to the west and disappeared about eight or ten degrees from the horizon, due west or a little north of west. Its light was white and nearly as great as that of the full moon. It moved slowly, and the light of the clear sky and on terrestrial objects was nearly doubled while it was passing. It came gradually from some altitude and respect, terminated abruptly in a flash, and disappeared. It was seen by several large and small fragments. Each of the fragments seemed to be a large, bright, fiery meteor or shooting star, and seemed to be enveloped in a very light and luminous vapor. The fragments appeared to occupy a larger space than the whole of the meteor, but the meteor smaller before it burst than the moon's disk. It was of the shooting star order, not a meteor that casts down solid fragments. It moved slowly. This is apparently so. Probably it occupied six or ten seconds in its passage. A friend with me had time, with myself, to look and speak perhaps twenty words while it was in sight. It was a mile east of us the light was